



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARABIA.

Cholera at Hodeidah.

ADEN, ARABIA, *October 8, 1902.*

SIR: I beg to state that the following is an extract of a letter dated October 5, 1902, from the consular agency at Hodeidah re cholera :

I regret to have to report that the disease is spreading in Hodeidah, as well as in the interior, and consequently the international sanitary board of Constantinople has extended the ten days' quarantine for all arrivals from above Yambo, down to Mokha, both ports included.

Goods arriving from Hodeidah are ten days in quarantine in Aden.

Respectfully,

W. H. LOCKERMAN,
United States Vice-Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Causes of death in Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *October 13, 1902.*

For the week ended October 11, 1902, there were reported in Bahia 93 deaths from the following causes: Arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 5; bronchitis, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 4; diarrhea and dysentery, 3; enteritis, 2; entero-colitis, 1; malarial fever, 3; gastritis, 5; senile debility, 1; Bright's disease, 3; stillborn, 4; pneumonia, 1; syphilis, 2; tetanus, 3; infantile tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 10, and from other causes, 38.

For the week ended October 4, 1902, there were reported in Bahia 90 deaths from the following causes: Arterio-sclerosis, 4; beriberi, 4; bronchitis, 3; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, 1; puerperal fever, 1; malarial fever, 5; gastritis, 5; hepatitis, 3; senile debility, 5; stillborn, 9; syphilis, 3; tuberculosis, 9, and from other causes, 37. I have further to report that during the week mentioned there were reported 3 cases of smallpox and 42 disinfections of domiciles took place, being for tuberculosis, 30; smallpox, 8; typhoid fever, 2, and dysentery and diphtheria, 1.

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Week ended Saturday, October 25, 1902, 465 immigrants were inspected at this station. Number passed, 450; number detained, 15.

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.